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SOUVENIR-ALBUM

NEW ENGLAND

MANUFACTURERS



MECHANICS

INSTITUTE

1883

PAST & FUTURE

THEY HAVE BUY THIS MANUFACTURE AT 10 CENTS

BOSTON

PRESS OF RAND, AVERY & CO.



THE FOURTH ANNUAL INDUSTRIAL FAIR OF THE NEW-ENGLAND Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Institute

will open on 3d SEPTEMBER

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 3, 1884,

and will close at 10 O'CLOCK

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 1, 1884.

This Exposition, with its practical, its valuable and interesting details, the progress of the human spirit, Science, and Art - the various processes of Manufacture in full operation, demonstrating the value of English skill and industry, the typical and typical results of the South and West - the remarkable resources of America, the development of science, and the achievement of modern civilization with confidence.

Applications for space in which to exhibit will be received until July 1, and, if accepted by the Committee, will be chosen and grouped in proper departments and space assigned in relation to the other exhibits. The applications are free of charge. Minutes will be held irregularly, presided by JOHN D. WHEEL, Treasurer, DR. FLEMING WHEELER, Secretary, and at the Executive Fair Committee, and at HOSPITALITY SOCIETY.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

JAMES C. LITTLE, Secretary of the Institute,
SANDER, & LITTLE, Building & Iron Works,
WILLIAM A. MERRILL, Treasurer of the Institute.

JOHN M. LITTLE, Assistant Secretary,
EDWIN W. WHEEL, Treasurer of the Institute,
JOHN D. WHEEL, Treasurer of the Institute.

W. M. DODGE, Secretary of the Institute,
JOHN D. WHEEL, Treasurer of the Institute.

W. D. COULSON, Treasurer of the Institute,
EDWIN W. WHEEL, Treasurer of the Institute.

W. A. WOOD, Treasurer of the Institute,
EDWIN W. WHEEL, Treasurer of the Institute.

EDWARD J. DODGE, Treasurer of the Institute,
EDWIN W. WHEEL, Treasurer of the Institute.

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HENRY BARKER, Treasurer of the Institute,
EDWIN W. WHEEL, Treasurer of the Institute.

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CANVASES FROM THE ART GALLERIES.

(See Pages 12 and 13.)

NEW ENGLAND MANUFACTURERS' AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

INCORPORATED APRIL 11, 1879.

FOR the benefit of the public who are their patrons, the managers of the New-England Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Institute issue this publication, as a statement of the reasons why their institution was established, of what it has done up to the present time, and what it proposes to do in the future. It is to be deplored that there exists in the minds of any an impression that this Institute is inimical to any other organization in this city or New England. Its managers desire to correct this impression by all means in their power. In order that a clear understanding may be reached, they therefore present the circumstances attending its formation, etc. Previous to its organization, Mechanical Fairs had been held by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, which was incorporated for purely charitable purposes in 1806, assuming somewhat the form of an insurance company, and being decidedly exclusive,—the membership being limited to persons doing business on their own account, and superintendents of manufacturing companies. This society was composed, as a rule, of persons who had nothing to exhibit; and its members were mostly worthy carpenters, builders, and masons. This being a mutual-benefit society, these fairs were only held at irregular intervals, when the society was in want of money, that always being the primary object. The first fair was held in 1837, thirty-one years after the formation of the society; and between that date and 1878 only thirteen of these fairs had been held. It has been a source of surprise to many, that, instead of keeping pace with the rapid development of New-England industry and invention, this association after 1841 began to hold its fairs less frequently.

At first they occurred every two years, then once only in three years; while the Expositions of 1860, 1865, 1869, 1874, and 1878, as will be noticed, were held only about once every five years. These fairs were, however, always successful financially, and of great benefit to the country, because Boston and New England, being great commercial and manufacturing centres, could easily fill the limited space with beautiful goods, which interested the people; but they were considered by many as being far from adequate to meet the requirements of the growing community, although all praise is due the members of the society for their efforts, and they did all that could be expected of a society organized solely for charitable purposes. After the fair of 1878, and, in fact, for some little time before that event, certain gentlemen well known in this community, among whom may be mentioned the late Enoch R. Mudge, were of the opinion that the time had come when an annual exhibition, based upon different principles from any that had ever been exemplified in New England, was a necessity to the growth and prosperity of the community of manufacturers to which they belonged. A meeting of a number of leading machinery manufacturers and other prominent men was held in Boston; and it was decided to organize a new and independent movement for annual exhibitions, and to raise a guaranty fund for the erection of a building of sufficient capacity to make a good display of machinery in motion, tools, and mechanical objects, worthy of an industrial exhibition. The Charitable Mechanics' Association was invited to join in this movement, but declined; and it became necessary for these gentlemen either to abandon this scheme, or

proceed at once independently, which latter course was chosen. Although meeting with great encouragement in the plan which they had formed, it was not until the eighteenth day of August, 1881, that the doors of the present mammoth building were thrown open to the public, and the first annual exposition of the New-England Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Institute was an accomplished fact. To the public the two rival fairs may have seemed, however different in details, much the same in their general character; but the underlying principles were very different. The Institute was formed because the founders and promoters had a very deep-down sense of the need of some medium through which they might present their products, finished and in process of manufacture, unhampered by the worn-out systems of awards and medals. They felt that in the open market only, the award of merit was found; namely, the judgment of the buyer, too keen to be satisfied with a medal obtained—alas! only too often—by the decision of incompetent judges, and seldom without open accusations of undue influence. They realized that the system was wrong; that the exclusiveness of the Charitable Mechanics' Association, and the favoritism which was at times only too apparent, was doing much to discourage that spirit of progress and invention which is the very bulwark of New England's greatness. Strenuous but unsuccessful efforts were made to accomplish reform within the ranks of the Charitable Mechanics' Association, so as to broaden the scope of its usefulness, in order that the manufacturers and mechanics of New England might obtain the recognition and encouragement which their business and the general interests of trade demanded. With full confidence in the sterling good sense of the business community as cheerful and willing exhibitors, and of the public at large as appreciative patrons of worthy expositions, these gentlemen founded the Institute; and the keynote of its claim to popular favor is found in that clause of its charter which provides that "no medals, awards of merit, or mention of superiority, shall be made without adequate tests." The basis of the Institute was broad; and the object, as its charter states, was the general improvement of the manufacturing and

mechanical interests of New England. And these gentlemen, in this spirit, had conceived the idea that the need existed of a closer banding-together of men engaged in mechanical and manufacturing pursuits; and only by the forming of a central body, such as the Institute, could these desirable combinations of ideas be accomplished. The charter was obtained April 11, 1879, incorporating the New-England Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Institute, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars. Subsequently the amount of stock was increased to two hundred thousand dollars, and, mainly to bring the stock within the reach of the humblest mechanic, the par value of the stock was fixed at twenty-five dollars. One hundred dollars, or four shares, constitutes a full membership, which entitles its holder to be admitted, as a spectator, free to all the expositions of the Institute, with the privilege of exhibiting goods free of charge. The membership consists now of over twelve hundred leading manufacturers and mechanics, and is still growing; and any who may desire to become members, or to obtain further information, are invited to correspond with the secretary of the Institute, Fred W. Griffin, 44 Court Street; John F. Wood, treasurer, 38 Hawley Street; or E. I. Garfield, superintendent, at the Institute Building. The lot upon which the Institute Building stands comprises a total area of over 400,000 square feet. The Exhibition Building, with boiler-rooms, etc., covers 213,000 square feet, or about five acres. The structure is a vast affair, resting upon a solid foundation, and is of the most substantial and modern construction throughout. Furthermore, it combines elegance architecture with a perfect adaptability to the uses for which it was designed. The exterior presents an imposing appearance; and the well-lighted interior, as there is a vast number of windows, is a pleasure to the eye. The building is heavily timbered, the trusses of the roof, galleries, and supporting columns are of wrought-iron, and the structure is considered essentially fire-proof. From the entrance on Huntington Avenue, the first floor runs back 134 feet, upon the same level as the street, and under this portion of the building is a basement 134 by 384 feet. Beyond this basement, the first floor is brought down to a lower level, with broad steps

descending thereto ; and this latter area forms the main hall of the structure. The area of this great apartment is nearly one hundred and seventy-five thousand square feet ; but perhaps a better idea may be obtained of its size by digesting the statement that it will seat over one hundred thousand people. Through the centre of the hall runs a nave one hundred and twenty-six feet wide, and eighty feet high from the floor to the apex of the roof, the roof sloping to the sides of the hall, which are twenty-six feet high. Over the vestibule, gained by two broad staircases, is the Music Hall, which contains nearly thirty thousand square feet, and is capable of accommodating ten thousand people. Of the galleries, it may be said that they are sixty-three feet wide, and extend from the Music Hall quite around the building. The total area obtained for exhibition purposes is about ten acres. The total length of the structure is nearly six hundred feet ; and, standing at the front of either of the end galleries, a view can be obtained of the entire interior of the building, owing to the fact that there are no partitions.

The first exposition of the Institute was opened with great *éclat* by Gov. Long, in the presence of a large assemblage of influential citizens, and men of note and position from all parts of the country. The Hon. George B. Loring delivered an oration in admirable spirit, and thus was launched upon the sea of popularity the institution of which this album is at once a souvenir and a prospectus. It is not necessary to enlarge upon the three Expositions of 1881, 1882, and 1883. The multitudes of our people who have visited them year after year are fully aware of the fact that each successive exposition has been an advance upon its predecessor ; and such an enlargement would only weary the reader, and can be gathered from the press of New England, which, from the inception of this enterprise, has always recognized the efforts of the management to represent the progress of each year for the study and amusement of the people. The policy of the Institute has necessarily broadened with experience, and will, it is hoped, continue to do so. It was formed upon a purely democratic principle, and is essentially an institution of the people and for the

people. Its future is in the hands of the working-people, for whom it seeks advancement, and for whom it hopes to provide entertainment and benefit. Amply provided with space, there are many profitable uses to which its building can be put. It is not restricted to Expositions. Its property would lie idle for eight months in the year if this were so. During the past winter the main lower hall has been used as a Rink for roller-skating, under the successful management of Samuel J. Byrne, who will conduct the Press Department during the coming Exposition. Here the same liberal ideas of the management are evident,—the prices being popular, and no particular skate being ruled out, as in almost every place of a similar nature. Perfect order is maintained, and the management are proud of the patronage they have received. The Upper Music Hall has been used during the winter by tennis players, there being five double courts. There have been three costume carnivals in the rink, at each of which the attendance has exceeded eight thousand people. The building, being most admirably adapted for balls, entertainments, etc., has been utilized for six or more of such gatherings (since the fair of 1883), at which the attendance has varied from five thousand to thirty thousand on each occasion. It is the intention of the managers to use the building for all legitimate purposes ; and they invite all persons having such entertainments in view to inspect the premises, and ascertain terms.

Regarding the coming fair of 1884, the management have to report, that, without extraordinary announcements having been made, they are in receipt of a larger number of applications than they have had in any previous year at the same time. They are doing what they can to interest the South and West to exhibit their products, and hope to present next fall a creditable display. They have agents in Mexico, who report an interest greater than expected. They desire to call the attention of the women of New England to the fact that the Woman's Department, opened last year, was a great success, and that it is a strong desire on their part that it assume even greater and more important features during this year and in the future. They would here show for the encourage-

ment of struggling women what their companions are doing to help themselves. They especially aim to stimulate the latent inventive faculty of the women of New England. The field for woman's work is broadening every year; and in no way can woman confer a greater benefit upon herself, and raise the estimation in which her sex is held, than by showing a self-dependence, and desire for self-culture. In this respect the Woman's Department of the fair of 1883 was, as has been said, a grand success; but no one who saw it will, for a moment, allow that it cannot be surpassed to an extent not before thought of, if the women of New England co-operate, and send in their work. In the Art Department of the Institute, which is in the charge of John M. Little, vice-president, and Frank T. Robinson, art director, the same liberal theory of receiving every worthy work is the rule; and nothing which is at all creditable will be refused as long as there is space. The artists as far as heard from express great interest in the galleries of 1884; and so many promises have been received, that the managers feel justified in saying that the exhibit will equal, if it does not surpass, all former ones held in the Institute. For the fair of 1883 a grand catalogue was issued in this department, at a cost of many thousands of dollars. Its object was to show the status of American art as it existed at the period of its issue. The management observe that there is in America a strong and growing interest in art, and recognize and encourage that sentiment by most liberal expenditures. They will issue in connection with the fair of 1884 an elaborate art-book, which they propose to call "The Institute Art Annual," which will be devoted to the art interests of the country, and will show the progress of the fine arts in America during the past year. All those interested are invited to address the Art Department of the Institute, at the office in Hotel Pelham.

This year special effort will be made to interest all classes. The critics, the lovers of the spectacular, the æsthetic, and the tragic, will be sure to find many objects in accord with their temperaments. We have distinctive methods by which we are enabled to pre-

sent a magnificent collection of paintings and sculpture; and, as our exhibitions have been considered extraordinary in the past, it will be our endeavor to keep up our high standard of excellence in the future.

It is the purpose of the Institute management to make the exhibition of 1884 as grand and instructive as any of its predecessors, and to add many new special exhibits and features.

They believe that the true policy of a great industrial fair is to educate; to advance the condition of all classes; to make its influence felt in the home, the shop, the studio, the mine, and the field; to unite ideas with demonstrations; to unfold thoughts by presenting facts.

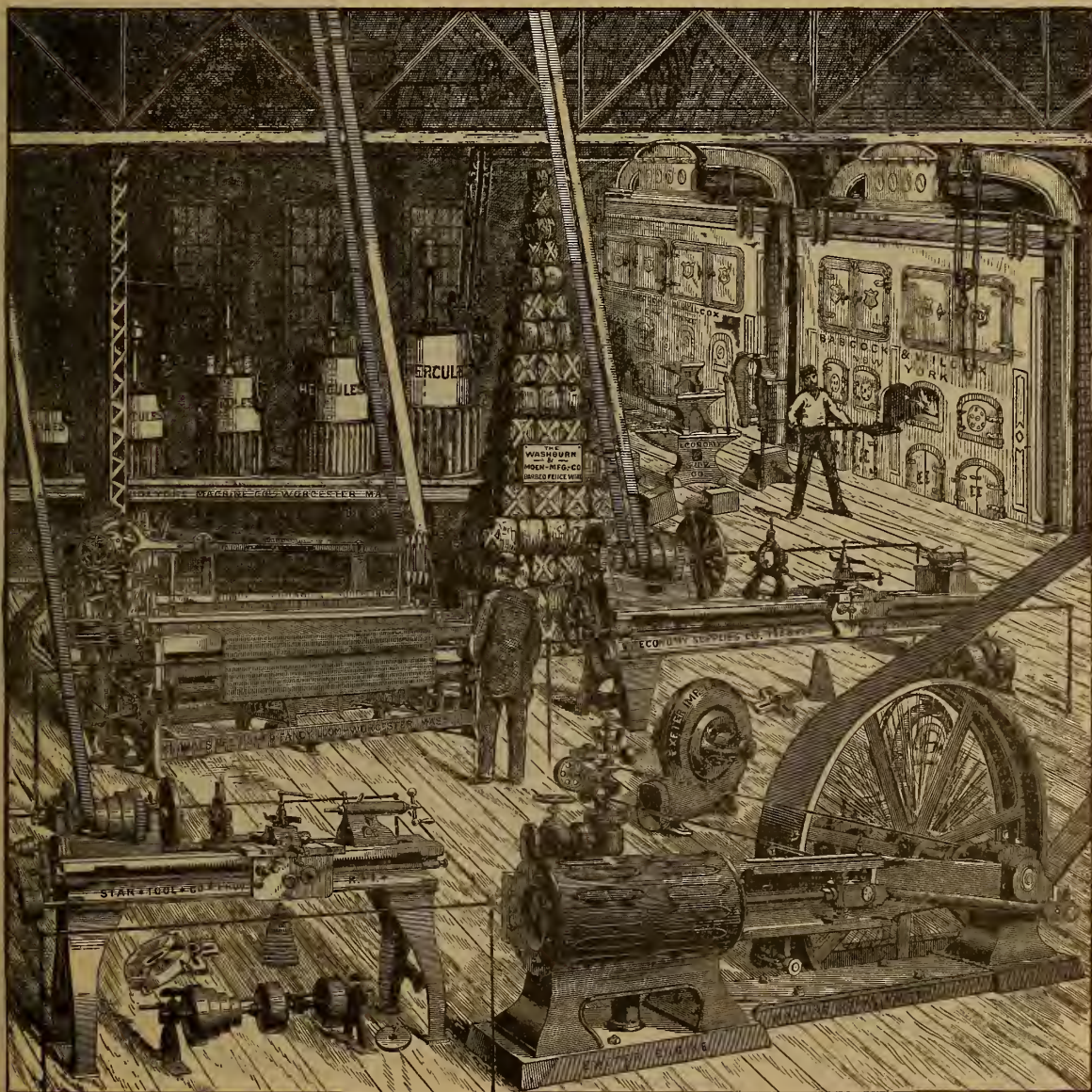
Their experience tells them that it is the middle classes who profit most by such exhibitions; and, while they appeal to that portion of our great community for aid and support, they are cognizant of the fact that it results in raising the working-classes to a higher plane of thought and study, and stimulates them to better work.

The principal features of this year's exhibition will consist of a grand display of the productive resources of our country from all sections. The arts and sciences will be more fully represented than ever before, and the inventive minds of native talent will show the improvements that have occurred during the past year.

The facilities of the Institute have grown by extensive experience, and the utmost liberality will be extended to those of its patrons who avail themselves early of an opportunity to obtain space. On another page will be found the full advertisement of the Institute Fair of 1884.

The Institute Management desire to take this opportunity to thank the exhibitors and the public who have patronized their fairs in the past, and to beg that they may have continuance of that favorable opinion and support in the future.

JOHN M. LITTLE, *Chairman.*
JOHN F. WOOD,
JAMES L. LITTLE,
FREDERICK W. GRIFFIN.
Committee on Conduct of Fair.



"THE GROUNDWORK."

Steam, Power, and Machinery Scene in the Fair.

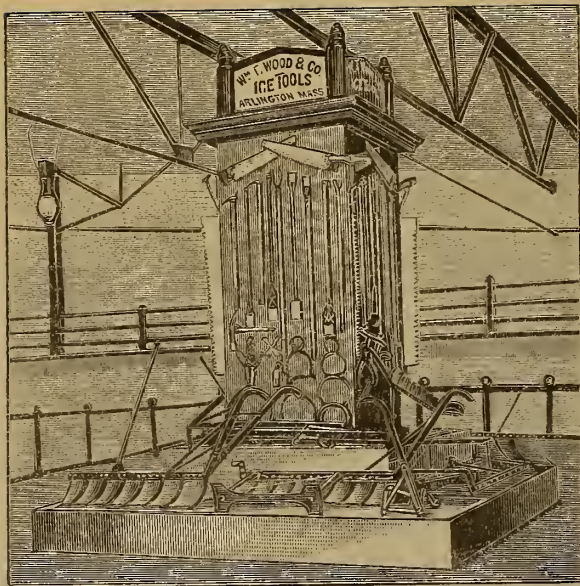


GREAT AGRICULTURAL AND TERRITORIAL EXPOSITION.

Fair of 1883. North Carolina, Tennessee, and "Missouri Pacific" Exhibits.

In the Music
Hall.



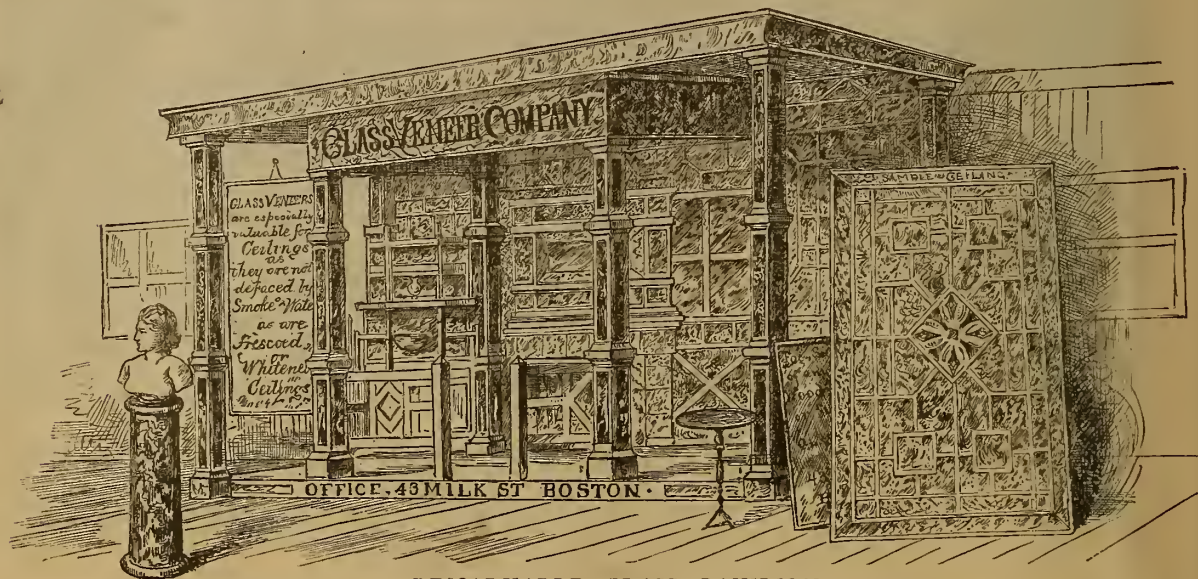


PAGODA. Striking and comprehensive exhibit of Ice Tools, by a famous manufacturer. Fair of 1883.



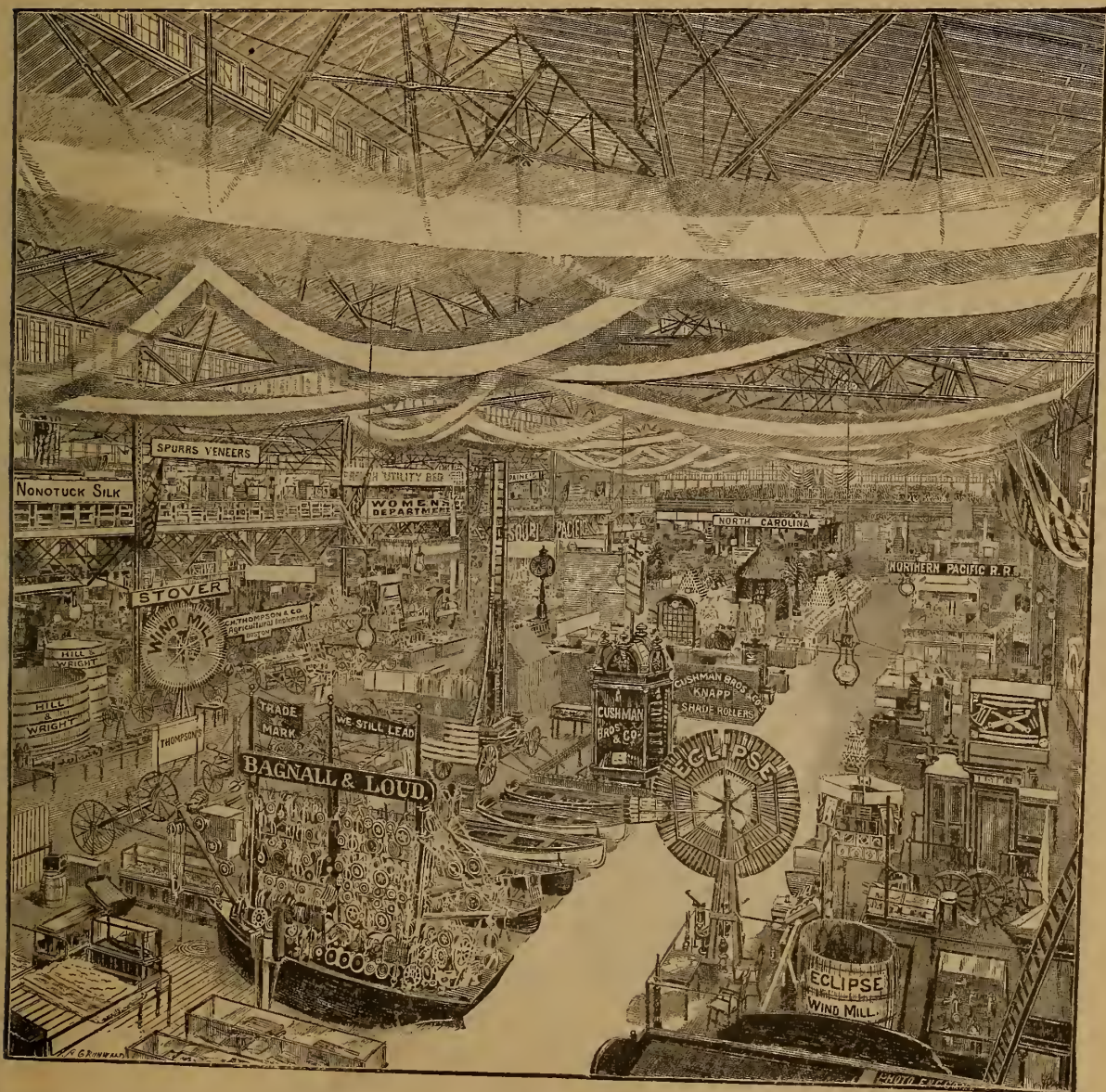
INGENIOUS Q. A. COTTAGE.

Displaying Cabot's Creosote Stains, a scientific substitute for paint and a permanent preservative of wood. Fair of 1883



REMARKABLE GLASS PAVILION,

In the music hall, fair of 1883. A great variety of colors and forms were harmoniously blended in this beautiful pagoda, showing the wonderful adaptations of this new architectural and decorative material.



GREAT MAIN HALL AND LADIES' GALLERY.

Fair of 1883. Music Hall at the far end.

THE
 CATALOGUE OF THE ART DEPARTMENT
 OF
 THE NEW-ENGLAND
 MANUFACTURERS' AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

IS PRONOUNCED

By the "New-York Sun" to be "as excellent a job of printing as has been done in New York;" and by the "New-York Herald" as "the handsomest thing of its kind, as far as scope and general make-up go, that has been published in this country." It is a large octavo, containing seventeen APPROPRIATE ETCHINGS, twelve ALBERTYPES, and over one hundred and fifty pages of letter-press PHOTO-ENGRAVINGS, WOOD-CUTS, INITIALS, HEAD-BANDS, and TAIL-PIECES, with an illuminated cover in five colors.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"A triumph." — *New-York Sun.*

"A unique book." — *Boston Herald.*

"A delight to the eye." — *Boston Globe.*

"No library ought to be without it." — *Boston Courier.*

"A desirable acquisition to American collectors." — *New-York Mail.*

"A credit to all concerned in its composition." — *Boston Advertiser.*

"From titlepage to close it is a magnificent achievement." — *Philadelphia Progress.*

"The best thing of its kind ever issued in this or perhaps in any country." — *New-York Critic.*

"Finest work of the kind ever published in this country, or perhaps even in Europe." — *Boston Post.*

"A production of singular beauty, the like of which is seldom met with." — *Scotsman, Edinburgh, Scotland.*

"One does not need to be told that this work is the result of great enterprise and persistent labor." — *Boston Journal.*

"The handsomest thing of its kind, as far as scope and general make-up go, that has ever been published in this country." — *New-York Herald.*

"The book itself is a monument to the success which has been attained in the cultivation of the many arts in this country." — *New-York Observer.*

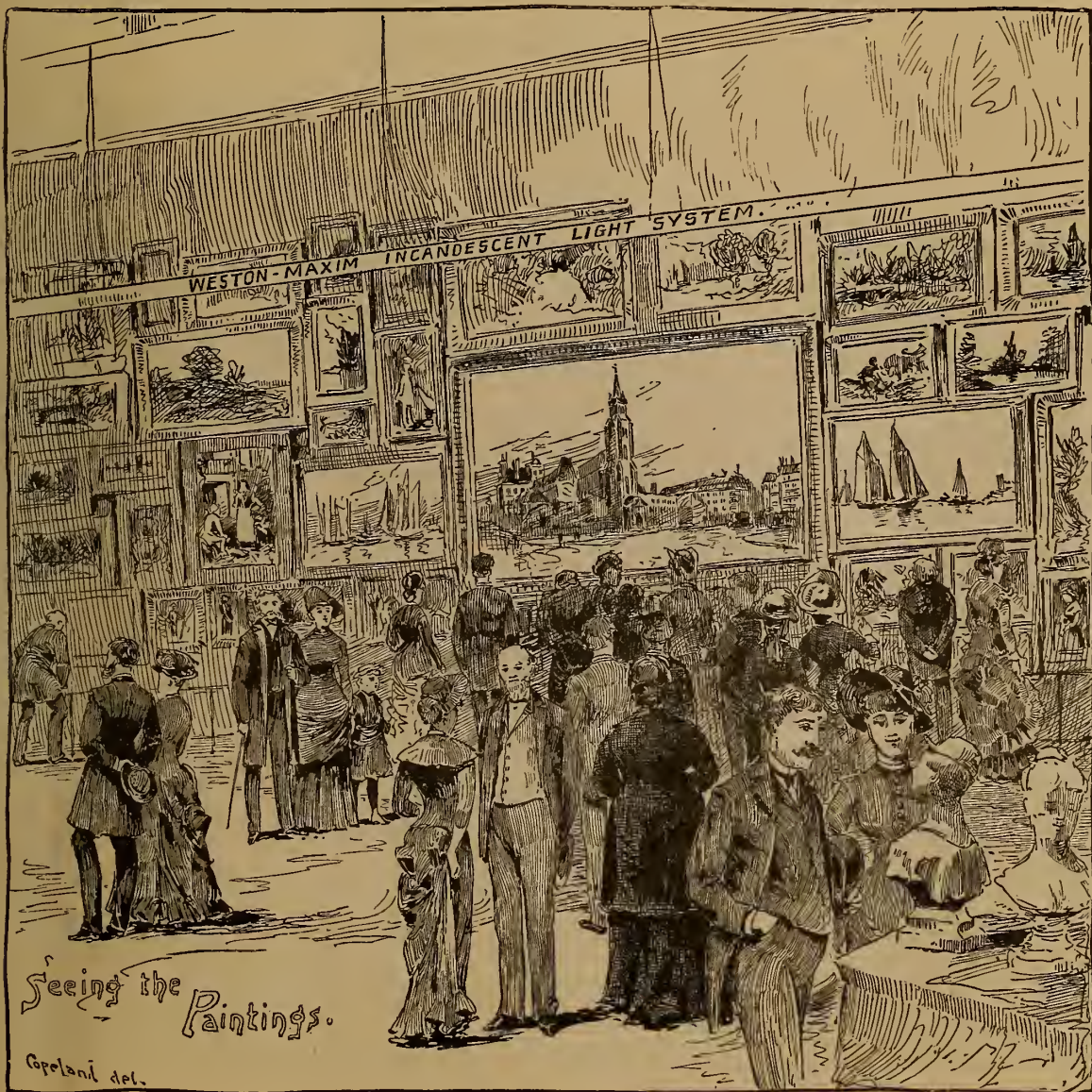
"It is an exquisite volume, and the most successful effort ever made in the United States to place before the public the results of American art." — *Galignani's Messenger, Paris, France.*

"Much has been said of the great illustrated catalogue of the American Exhibition, but those who once handle this superb piece of book-making will admit that the half had not been told." — *Boston Transcript.*

"It is certainly one of the finest things in its kind ever issued in this country, and so unexpectedly excellent in every respect that only hypercriticism could have the heart to pick flaws in it." — *Saturday Evening Gazette, Boston.*

This elegant art publication of the Institute can be obtained (upon written application) at the office of
 Price \$5.00 at retail.

JOHN MASON LITTLE, HOTEL PELHAM.



(SCENE IN ONE OF THE ART GALLERIES.)

EXHIBIT OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

(SEE OPPOSITE PAGE.)

THIS remarkable presentation of the resources and characteristics of those vast and diversified regions which have been opened to civilization by the Union Pacific Railway enterprises, formed one of the most striking individual features of the great "Agricultural and Territorial Exposition" in the New-England Institute Fair of 1883. Under any circumstances, the variety and importance of the articles shown in this exhibit, indicating, as they did, the unbounded natural capabilities of these territories, and their more than imperial future as a home for the human race, — the products of forest, mine, and field, appealing to the emigrant or the patriot; the wonderful profusion of objects interesting to the observant traveller or tourist, — would have commanded attention. But it was noticeable in this instance, that the very picturesque and effective arrangement of this display had no inconsiderable share in evoking the interest and admiration of the thousands of visitors. In fine, as a special exhibit, it stood eminent among those which were, each in itself, worthy a visit to the Fair. "The Boston Herald" thus spoke of it at the time:—

"The centre of the exhibit is an artistic arrangement of buffalo and elk heads, surrounded with evergreen trees; while immediately around it are displayed luxuriant samples of wheat, corn, oats, barley, and other grains and grasses from Nebraska, Colorado, and Utah. A beautiful background is formed by different kinds of grains and grasses, and by photographic views of remarkable localities and noteworthy objects, including a view of the Ames Monument (erected in memory of Oakes Ames, the first president of the Union Pacific Railway), which stands on an elevation of over eight thousand feet, at Sherman, Wyoming, the highest point on the main line of the railway. There are also different kinds of woods grown in Nebraska, all of which are cultivated. There is a case of fifty different kinds of Nebraska birds, also cases of animals and birds from Nebraska and Wyoming; a very fine exhibit of samples of Nebraska wools, which consist of Shropshire down, Leicester, Cotswold, Oxford, and full-blooded and high and medium grade merinos. The

range of weight per fleece is from five to eight and a half pounds. These wool samples are well worthy the attention of our manufacturers and wool men.

"In the exhibit there is a great variety of gold, silver, lead, and copper ores, from Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, and Montana. Among the copper-ores is a nugget of native copper which weighs seventy-five pounds. An attractive part of the exhibit are the displays of crystallized wood, where the wood structure of the ancient trees is replaced by crystallizations of silica and calcite. These ancient trees were evidently hollow, and this inner portion is usually covered with beautiful crystals, some being yellow and others amethystine in color. These were obtained in Wyoming, on the Oregon Short Line, a branch of the Union Pacific Railway.

"There are also to be seen specimens of soda deposits, from "Soda Springs," Idaho. Numerous specimens are shown of fossil fish, obtained from "Fossil Mountain," in Wyoming, over seven thousand feet above sea-level. There are also in this collection some very beautiful crystals taken from a cave in Idaho: also a large collection from Yellowstone National Park. One of the most striking things in the exhibit is the horns of a mountain sheep, which are partly imbedded in a section of a pine-tree, which was cut off six feet from the ground, and which had so grown over the horns as to imbed a portion of them."

The object of the authorities of the Union Pacific Railway in making this fine display through the means of the New-England Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Institute, was to bring before the people of New England, in an original and impressive manner, the immense agricultural and other advantages their lands present to the settler or the capitalist, and, incidentally, its remarkable attractions to the tourist. For the seeker for more detailed information, every facility is provided. Mr. M. T. DENNIS, the New-England agent of the company, 290 Washington Street, Boston, is prepared to answer all applications personally or by letter. Mr. L. BURHAM, Omaha, Neb., is the general land commissioner of the company.



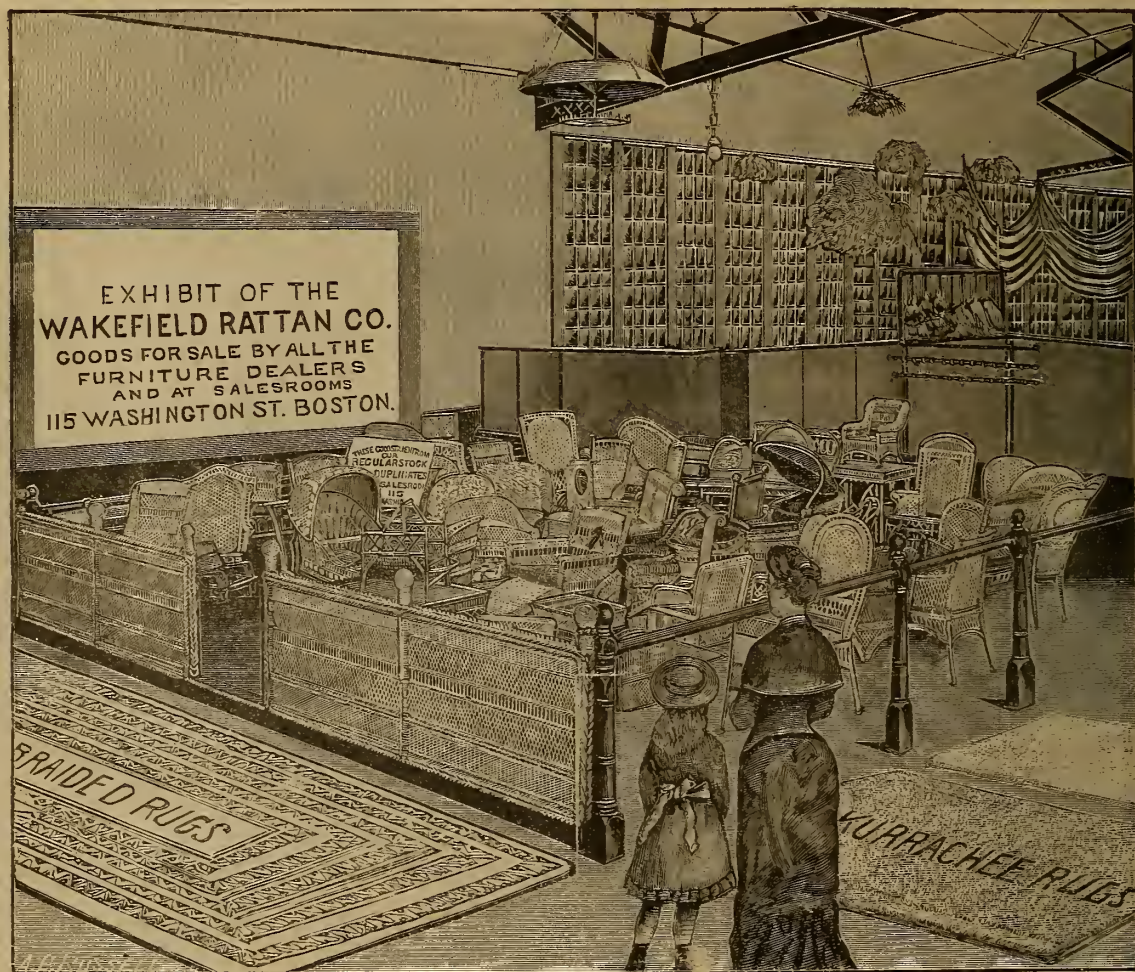
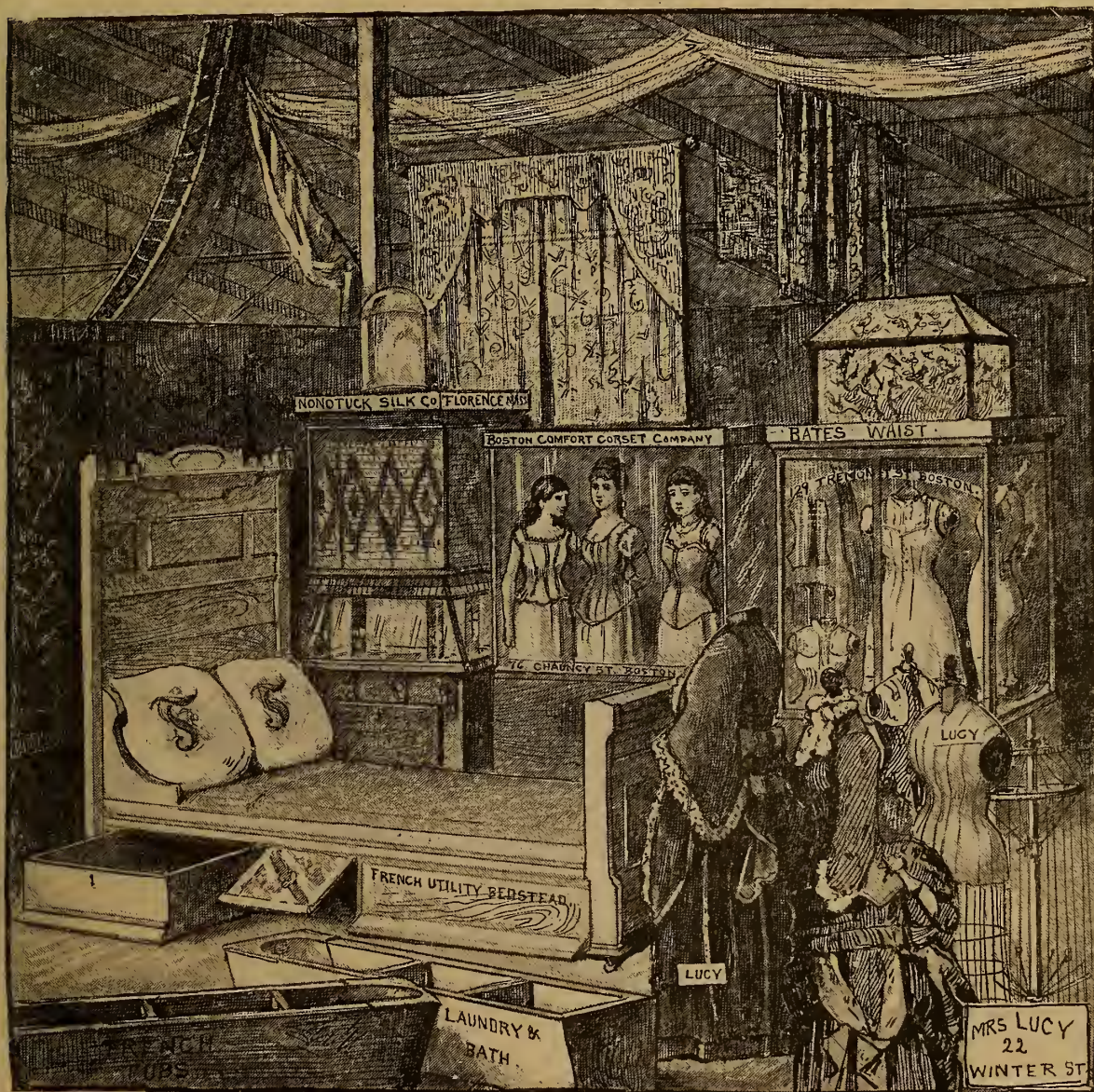


EXHIBIT OF THE WAKEFIELD RATTAN COMPANY.

Display of beautiful and remarkable goods. Fair of 1883.



LADIES' GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

Fair of 1883. Selected group. Over one thousand useful inventions of women were shown.

GENERAL REMARKS.

EXPLANATORY.—This little book, which may be pronounced in some respects *unique*, is not simply a new mode of advertising a familiar thing: whatever there is novel or original about the *SOUVENIR ALBUM* arises naturally out of the purpose it is intended to serve. The Institution with which it hopes to make the public better acquainted is, in its principles and objects, altogether unlike any other in the country. The expositions, some of whose attractions its engravings inadequately shadow, differ very widely in their general plan, in their prominent special features,—in the halls which are their home,—from the ordinary “fairs.” These differences, which are already appreciated by many observant and thoughtful people everywhere, are plainly indicated in these pages for the benefit of the general reader; and they go far to vindicate the mission of the publication. Tersely, the *SOUVENIR ALBUM* is intended to thoroughly inform the reader as to the principal objects of the New-England Manufacturers’ and Mechanics’ Institute, and, by presenting in the most available form a few representative features of its past expositions, to show the public what it may confidently expect in the future.

A VERY pronounced specialty is made in all the New-England Institute fairs, of the *fine-art* features, and with great success. An accomplished art critic and connoisseur is permanently retained by the management in securing and selecting contributions for impending exhibitions, and the two art-galleries are arranged and catalogued under his supervision. Popular as well as classic or critical tastes are consulted in preparing these exhibitions, that all may be interested. The art display of last year was acknowledged by critics and by thousands of delighted visitors one of the very best ever made in America, and that of 1884 is intended to surpass it if possible. (See page 12.)

THE architectural and decorative taste and inventive genius of Mr. CHARLES W. SPURR have been exercised, as is his wont, in behalf of the fairs of the New-England Manufacturers’ and Mechanics’ Institute. The beautiful and picturesque pavilion, by means of which he shows the effects and capabilities of his papered veneers and marquetry, occupied, as it deserved, a conspicuous position; and there were also various contributions from his works, the designs or handicraft of women, in the Ladies’ Gallery.

ONE of the most *unique* and striking exhibits in the Fair of 1883 was that of Charles H. North & Co., the celebrated pork-packers and provision dealers of Boston. It was arranged in a truly original and tasteful manner. The firm is one of the very largest in the country, and are noted for the excellent quality and great variety of their goods: hence their facilities for a display were excellent. The tiers of hams and shoulders, the ranks of flitches of bacon, spare-ribs, and chines, flanked by parks of leaf-lard, and decorated with festoons of sausages, made a very goodly and imposing array.

AMONG the curious yet useful specialties which visitors would chance upon should be mentioned the *animal-slinging railway*, exhibited by Mr. Richard J. Davies of 20 Creek Square, Boston. Mr. Davies has established a wide reputation for these labor-saving and convenient devices, which are needed in every “market.” His inventions are remarkable for ingenuity, effectiveness, and neatness. His tramway appears in the “Territorial View.”

THE pagoda of Cushman Brothers and Co., manufacturers of the Knapp Shade-Rollers, was a very pleasing object in the Fair of 1883, and displayed their excellent curtain-fixtures to good advantage. It will be readily recognized in the main-hall view.

BOSTON’S BIG BUILDINGS.—The following comparative statement will give a good idea of the magnitude of the Exhibition Building of the New-England Manufacturers’ and Mechanics’ Institute.

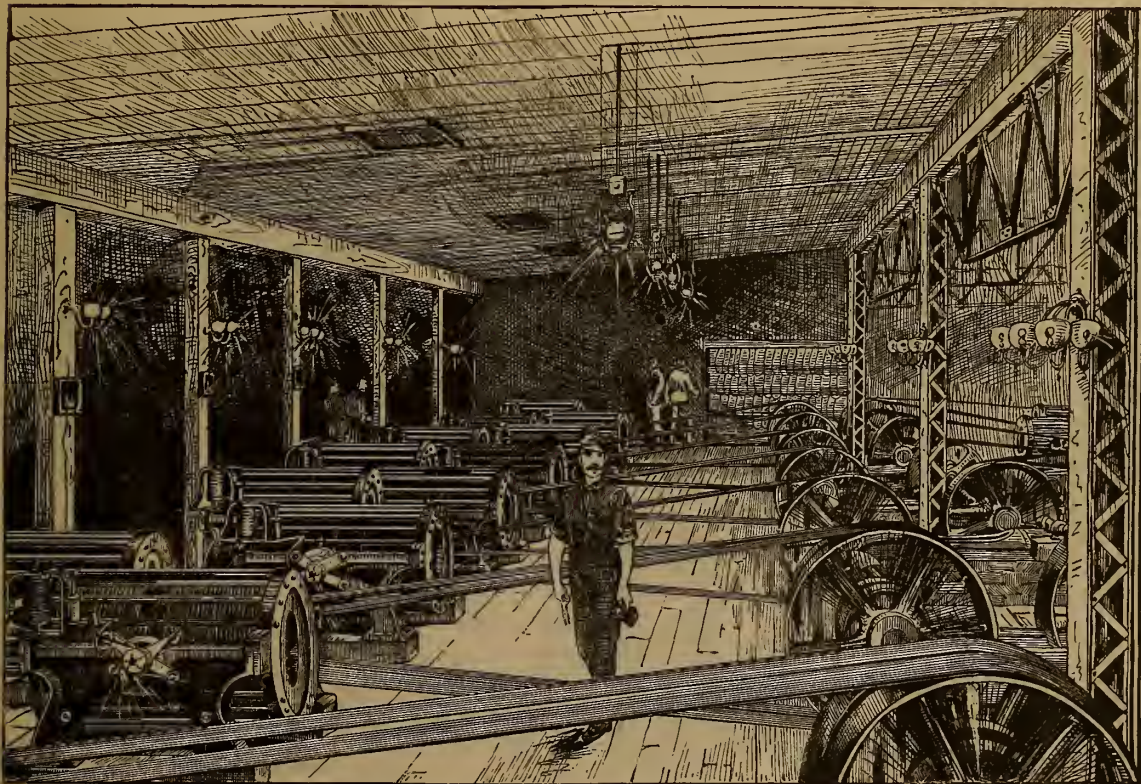
| Building. | Ground area. Sq. ft. | Building. | Ground area. Sq. ft. |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| Old State House | 4,511 | Quincy Market | 27,400 |
| Faneuil Hall | 8,400 | Fitchburg Depot | 49,987 |
| Tremont Temple Hall | 8,820 | Boston & Providence Depot, | 55,742 |
| Music Hall | 12,600 | Boston & Lowell Depot | 59,760 |
| Public Library Building | 23,415 | Old Colony Depot | 64,780 |
| City Hall | 25,915 | Boston & Albany Depot | 76,682 |
| Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics’ Association, whole building | | | 90,600 |
| Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics’ Association, Grand Hall | | | 29,350 |
| New-England Manufacturers’ and Mechanics’ Institute, whole build’g, | | | 207,354 |
| New-England Manufacturers’ and Mechanics’ Institute, Grand Hall | | | 150,696 |

THE ELECTRIC-LIGHT displays have been of magnificent effect in the fairs, not only because of their brilliant illumination of the vast corridors and halls, but from their impressive exhibits of the apparatus which produces it. That of the NEW-ENGLAND WESTON COMPANY deserves especial mention on account of the very successful lighting of the two picture-galleries by means of their WESTON-MAXIM incandescent system, for domestic or interior use. These lights were put to a very severe test in this case, with gratifying results. Their arc-lights were also very successful in the larger areas for which they are intended.

THE S. A. WOODS MACHINE COMPANY’S exhibit of wood-working machinery in motion was one of the chief attractions at the lower end of the building in the Fair of 1883. A new fast-feed flooring machine rotary bed and roll-feed surfaces, panel and buzz planers, iron and wood frame saw-tables, saw-table band-saw boring machine, etc., were shown, all of the company’s own manufacture. This company has enjoyed for years a world-wide reputation; and their lighter machines, now being introduced, will be fully up to their standard. New catalogues can be secured by addressing the company at Boston, New York, or Chicago.

ONE of the most conspicuous and interesting objects in the main hall last year was the “Stover Windmill” (exhibited by Henry W. Peabody & Co., the Boston agents), which has a very enviable reputation throughout the country, having “weathered the storms of nature and of competition” for many years. Its utility and availability in affording power for water-supply, grinding, or other purposes, by the cheapest and commonest means in the world, were perceivable even as it stood in the corridor: while its remarkable simplicity, and the ingenious devices by which gales, frost, and friction are successfully withstood and overcome, called forth much admiration.

THE case of the Nonotuck Silk Company is introduced in one of our Ladies’ Gallery views, for the reason that, in the whole process of silk manufacture and culture, a principal share of the work, which requires the greatest skill and judgment, is performed by women. The company also exhibited many beautiful articles manufactured from their knitting and embroidery threads,—the design and handicraft of the “subtler sex.”



LIGHTING THE FAIR. — THE THOMPSON-HOUSTON SYSTEM.

By the apparatus shown above, the American Electric and Illuminating Company of Boston accomplished the admirable illumination of the great main hall in 1883, and supplied the immense light on the tower outside.

The distinctive features of this system, which is being successfully introduced by the above company throughout the country, consist in the Thompson-Houston Machine and the Armington & Sims Engine, a combination which secures for its complete electric-lighting plants great advantages in steam-power, enabling its central lighting stations

to be operated much more profitably than by other systems. These generally require, for instance, one-horse power per standard lamp of two thousand candles, while the Thompson-Houston requires but seven-tenths horse power, and the Automatic Regulator, which is its distinguishing feature, closely limits the expenditure of power to the lights actually in use,—two considerations which make all the difference between profit and loss in operation, and which account for the remarkable financial success of the sub-companies of the American Electric and Illuminating Company of Boston.



FANCY AND STANDARD COTTON FABRICS.

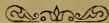
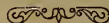
Striking Exhibit of Denny, Poor, & Co., Textile Fabric Gallery. Fair of 1883.



ARTISTIC AND DECORATIVE GROUP,

Designed or executed by women. (1, 7) Carvings: Julia P. Dabney. (2) "Tune-Flowers" (Spurr's Marquetrys). (3, 3, 6) Vases in "Clayoid" and Fire Screen; Annie L. Gorham. (4, 4) Flower Pieces; Mrs. E. B. Farr. (5) "Paine's Mantel Bed." (7) Banner; Mrs. M. I. Herran:



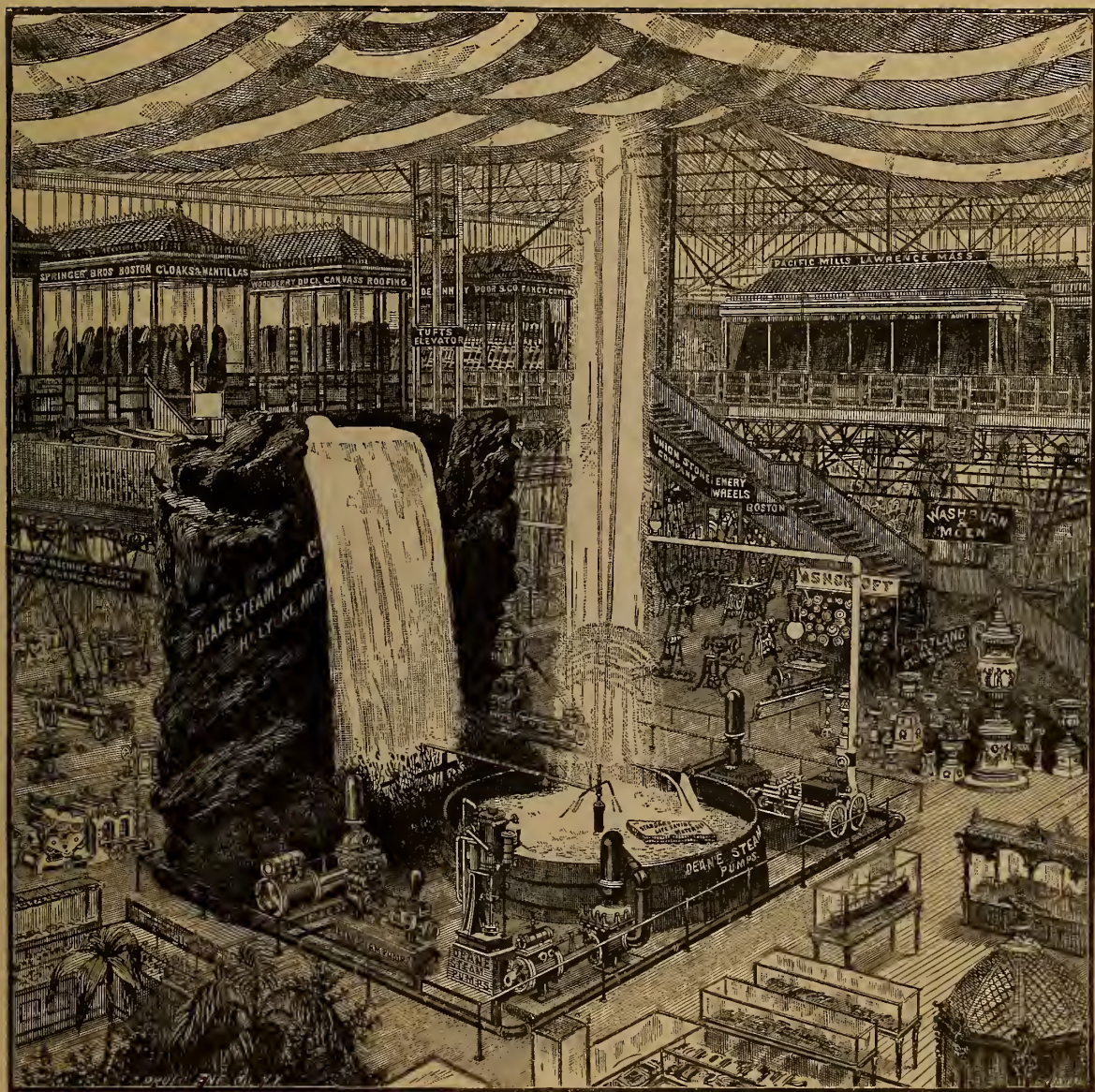

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Hydraulic Display, Machinery Corridor, and Textile Gallery. Rear end of Building.

COLUMBIA BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.



EXHIBIT IN FAIR OF
1883



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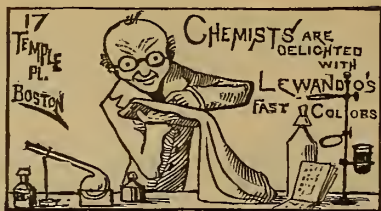
Re-opened on the old corner

MARCH 3,

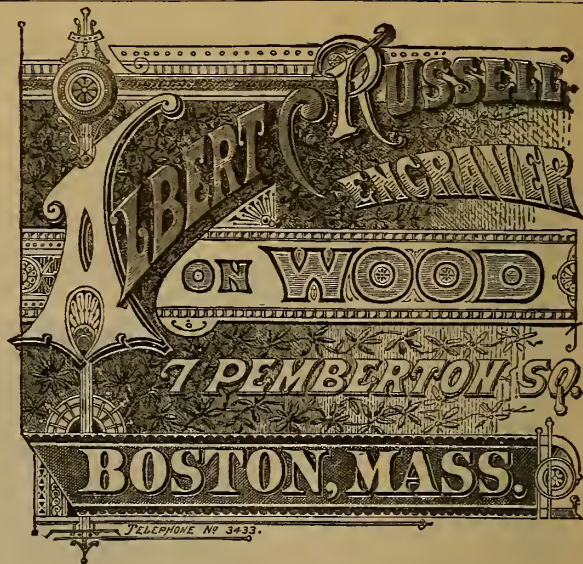
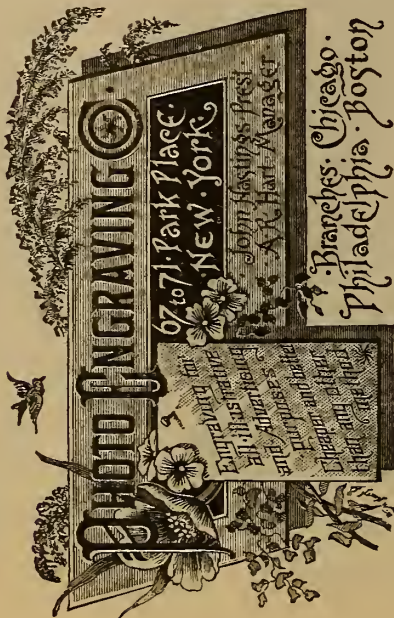
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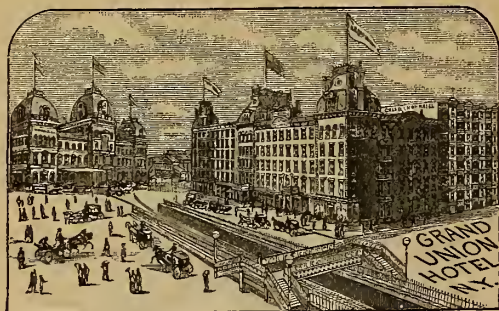
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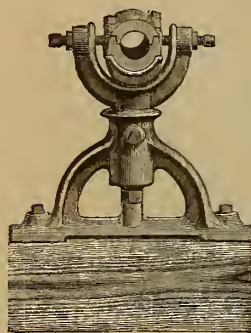
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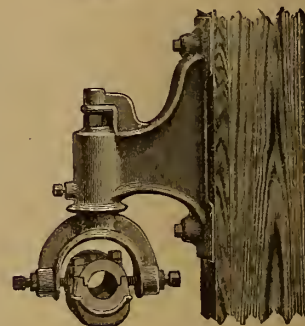
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